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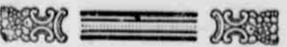
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## KEEPING THE HORSE IN GOOD HEALTH

In caring for the horse it is important that food, light and ventilation receive due consideration, says the Iowa Homestead.

The first thing will be the watering. The water from a good well is all right if the water is pure and situated in a place that keeps it so. Water is a source which contributes to disease by carrying the disease exciting organisms such as fungi. Diseases such as strangles and distemper are often carried through water. The wells should be sixty feet or deeper and the area surrounding them free from any low places or manure drains. Impure water is very dangerous to stock, and so is running water where sewers empty into it. Bacteria from different diseases may get into the water and be



The Shire is the result of many years of scientific breeding for the purpose of producing a model draft horse. Having been bred so long for this purpose, their special characteristics have become fixed and are transmitted to their progeny when crossed on any other breed. The Shire has a great deal of vitality and vim and is of kindly disposition and easily broken to harness. Shires are also easy keepers, and, possessed of hard, flat bone, powerful quarters and good feet, are surpassed by no other breed in handling heavy loads.

carried down the streams. The horse will consume six to eight gallons on the average, a little more in the summer, a little less in the winter. They should be watered before feeding and not immediately after feeding, as it has a tendency to wash the food out of the stomach before it has a chance to be digested. Watering immediately before feeding, if the water is cold, cools off the stomach, and the secretion is not so good. Do not water with real cold water or in large quantities of water immediately after or immediately before feeding.

The barn should be well lighted. Several diseases are the result of badly lighted barns due to the fact that they are too dark and the sudden changes from the darkness to the bright light causes a weakness and then disease. You do not want too much or too little light. The windows should be placed as high as the horses' heads or a trifle higher and at the right angle so as not to allow the light to strike the horses directly in the eyes. There should be plenty of light by all means.

We should have good air in our barns, as it is essential to the health of the horse. It is well to have the windows above the horse's head so that a direct draft will not strike the horse. Windows should be on two sides of the barn, so that the air may pass in from the one side and out the other. Be sure the air in the barn is pure. A good way to find out the condition of the air in the barn is to notice the air as you go in from the outside into the barn. See that it smells fresh and clean. If it is good for you it will probably suit the horse all right. Count your air space by the number of windows you have, and do not take into consideration the doors. Do not depend upon fresh air coming through cracks and crevices either. It is not a good idea.

The horses should have a regular amount of feed and be fed according to the size of the horse and the amount of work it is doing. They should receive a balanced ration that is fed at regular periods. They should have salt before them all the time. Feed good feed and see that it is not moldy. Bad results come from feeding moldy feed. Be sure you feed according to the amount of work the horse does. Have a pair of scales and weigh your feed and hay. A good many horses waste from one-half to one-third of the hay. Some men pile the mangers full and let the horse eat what it wants, then use the rest for bedding. Weigh it a time or two, and then you will have an estimate of the amount you should feed. Allow the horse to clean up the manger after feeding, and it will avoid part of the trouble with colic.

**Give the Pasture a Start.**  
Spring days look good to the dairy farmer and the dairy cow alike, but remember that a little time now will make the pasture much better later in the season. Give the grass a good start before you turn the cows out.

**Poor Hog Methods.**  
The man who tries to raise hogs without pasture and forage crops for them is like a puppy chasing his own tail—he gets lots of exercise, but mighty little of anything else.

## DAIRY WISDOM.

The cow should be given a fair trial with the right kind of feed in the right quantity, and she should be tried out with the tester and the scales before she is classed as unprofitable.

The cow that is always hungry, or, to put it more plainly, the cow that always has a good appetite, is the one that will yield the best profit.

There may be occasional bad luck in the dairy business, but it almost invariably follows bad management.

A good dairy cow should have all the feed she will eat and digest and keep in good health.

An exposed or an abused cow will give less milk and that milk of a poorer quality than one well cared for.

With good cows, good food, good stables, all profits can be wiped out by an ignorant or cruel stableman.

The demands of a cow are imperative. The dairyman who consults his own convenience and disregards the comfort of his dairy herd suffers loss.

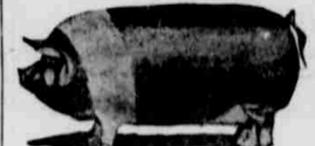
## AILMENTS OF PIGS.

**Treatment of Common Diseases That Afflict Young Porks.**

The prime essentials to good results with pigs are sunshine, exercise and feed, says Professor L. A. Weaver of the Missouri experiment station. One of the things often giving trouble is scours in the young pigs. Scours are usually caused by one of four things—either by changing the feed of the sow, overfeeding, dirty pens and troughs or exposure of either sow or pigs to cold rain or to cold weather in such a way that they become chilled.

The thing to watch especially is the feed. Changing from sweet to sour milk often causes the trouble, as will also the feeding of too much protein when the animal is not used to it. If the sow is fed too much her milk flow is so stimulated that very young pigs will get more than they can utilize, thus causing them to scour. Pigs should always be in dry, clean quarters and be fed in clean troughs. They should not be allowed to run out in cold rain or allowed to become chilled in any way. Sows running through filth and then being suckled by pigs will often throw pigs off.

There are a good many remedies for this trouble. The first thing to do is to cut down on the sow's feed and clean up her quarters if they need it. A tablespoonful of sulphur in the sow's



Hampshire hogs are very prolific, and the pigs grow up extremely even. The mothers are gentle and easily handled, losing few young. They are great rustlers, and their meat is not surpassed by that of any breed. While they are of the bacon type, they grow very large and will fatten out at any age. They put on flesh where the valuable pork is to be found—not much belly and scrapie, but plenty of ham and loin. Their distinguishing mark is a belt of white about the body, although they are sometimes bred all black.

feed for two days is recommended. If sow is given a good physic, such as epsom salts, good results will follow. Scalded milk is also a good remedy. Each pig may be given a good physic, such as a teaspoonful of castor oil or epsom salts. Charcoal is good. There is also a contagious form of scours called white scours. The cure is to clean and disinfect the pens and give physic.

Thumps often occur in young pigs and is the result of lack of sunshine and exercise along with high feeding. The remedy is, of course, to cut down the sow's feed and force the pigs to take exercise out in the sunshine. Thumps also may occur in large pigs after they are weaned, but when old pigs have it it is usually caused by some affection of the lungs.

Piles may be caused by feeding too laxative or too constipating diet. Eating soft coal, ashes, etc., may cause them. Cleanse well with hot water and soap. Using a wash made by dissolving one part powdered alum in twenty parts of water or by oiling with ointment made up of ichthyol one part, vaseline ten parts, is soothing. In bad cases it may be necessary to take a stitch across the anus in order to keep parts in place.

**Freshening Cows.**  
It is not best to feed too heavily with grain just previous to cows coming in, but it is still good policy to feed some. Bran may be fed safely at any time. A little oilmeal and cornmeal, too, in limited measure may be fed, and after calving they ought not to get on to full grain ration under a fortnight because of the danger of udder troubles.

**Thumps in Pigs.**  
As an additional precaution against thumps avoid feeding much corn to sows and young pigs. Prefer mixed laxative rations, and if the drinking water is soft from lack of lime add lime-water to the slop at the rate of one ounce to the quart. Roots and alfalfa hay also are admirable feeds for brood and nursing sows.

## THE SAFEST WAY OF INBREEDING CATTLE

There are many vague and foolish notions entertained on the subject of inbreeding, says Hoard's Dairyman. Like everything else in this world that is good for anything, it is capable of evil as well as good results. Knives have been used to stab people, ropes to hang them and water to drown them, yet no man of common sense would fall on that account to make a right use of knives, ropes and water. The safest way of inbreeding, so far as our observation goes, is from sire to daughter. There is one rule that should always be watchfully observed:

Never inbreed heifer or cow that shows a lack of constitutional vigor.

Keep that idea foremost. Also, with like pertinency, never inbreed to a sire who shows any signs of lacking in constitutional vigor. Now, within those two road fences it is safe and very often advantageous to breed a daughter back to her sire. This should be practiced in breeding grade cows a great deal more than it is done, with close observance of the foregoing rules. It should always be remembered that inbreeding is an intensifier. It intensifies a weakness just the same as it may intensify strength, talent or capacity in any given direction.

Now, suppose we start with a pure bred bull and a herd of cows of mixed breeding. The heifers got by that union inherit 50 per cent of the straight blood of the sire and an equal amount



The Holstein cow is one of the most magnificently generous creatures on earth. She will give liberally and unflinchingly to the fortunate man who possesses her, but she has the inherent and irrevocable self respect of all naturally created things. She will not give something for nothing or worse than nothing. It is gratifying to her admirers to reflect that the man who starves or otherwise mistreats one of these splendid animals will not profit much thereby. The Holstein cow Meg Rector III, produced in one year 2,108 pounds of milk containing 66.15 pounds of butter fat, not a great record for a Holstein, but vastly greater than the ordinary run of cows.

of the undesirable blood, tendencies and scattered heredities of their mothers.

When you come to breed these heifers, if you go outside for a sire, the scrub blood they inherited from their mothers is just as propoient and often more so than the pure bred blood of their sire. But breed them back to their sire—if he is a good one—and the heifers from that union will contain 75 per cent of the blood of the sire. In other words, they are three-quarters inbred. This inbreeding makes them answer back in all subsequent breeding a great deal stronger than if they were bred from another sire even if in the same line.

We should so breed our cattle as to concentrate as far as it is safe the best heredity we can obtain. Starting with the blood of a very desirable bull, the universal practice is to dilute and diffuse that valuable heredity. The consequence is that the valuable qualities of the original bull are very soon so widely scattered as to be of small account.

Skillful breeders like Dauncey with his Stoke Pogis herd of Jerseys so managed his inbreeding as to increase size and strength of constitution. It can be done if sufficient care is had at every step in the way to build on constitutional vigor. Without that our cattle are failures anyway.

**Pasture For Live Stock.**  
There is nothing that is quite so palatable for any class of farm live stock as green pasture. Stock will do better in growth and production and will remain in better health and condition on green pasture than on anything else. Silage and alfalfa hay come the nearest to it and offer the finest substitutes in winter feeding for the grasses of June. Too little attention has been paid to forage crops for swine. The greatest and most popular growth is made by the pigs under 100 pounds weight. After that weight has been attained his growth is slower and more expensive. But in either period of his life nothing helps so much to a proper growth and development as do green pasture in summer and good alfalfa hay in the winter, to which may be added a little silage.

**Saving the Young Pigs.**  
If you have not already built a suitable rail in your farrowing pens or cots it should be done at once. There are two things that will help to save the young pigs perhaps more than any other. These are to give the sow plenty of range before farrowing and to provide a suitable rail in the cot for the little pigs. Another very vitally important matter is to use care in feeding. While the sow needs suitable food, overfeeding will bring about a feverish condition which will react on the pigs unfavorably if not fatally. Give the sow a thin slop and plenty of fresh water for several days after farrowing and then gradually increase her feed.

# HARRIMAN Townsite Now Open

Situated near the Malheur Lake, on a high, fine gentle sloping tract of land. This site offers exceptional opportunity for making a good city. Vast areas of arable territory spread out in all directions. Every valley and streamlet of the distant mountains has its ranches and flourishing livestock. Considerable land in the valley is still subject to homestead entry, and with the advent of the

## Oregon-Eastern Railway

Now building toward Harney Valley, this grand new empire will teem with land seekers and people seeking business opportunities and professional locations.

### GET IN EARLY

Good opening for a newspaper, blacksmith shop, hotel drug store, hardware and implement houses, as well as other lines of business. A limited number of lots are now offered for sale at remarkably low prices, either for cash or on easy terms, which prices will advance when the railroad is built into the Harney Valley.

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